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EUROPE WAR CONTINUES DESPITE PEACE RUMORS

German Troops in Czechoslovakia Squeezed Between Yankees and Red Army

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 6.—While peace rumors still circulated throughout military and diplomatic quarters, war continued in Europe.

General George Patton's 3rd American Army today captured the great Czechoslovakian arsenal city of Pilsen and the German 7th Army—the only one in action against General Dwight Eisenhower's allied armies—fell back before Patton's armor toward Prague, 50 miles away, according to a Paris dispatch.

German troops inside of Czechoslovakia were squeezed between the Americans to the west and the Red Army converging from the east. From Prague, partisans speaking over the Prague radio declared that they had seized control and urgently called for aid as the German tanks ringed the city.

Meanwhile the American 5th and the British 8th armies drove north from Italy into south and central Austrian putting a squeeze on German troops left in the last major pocket in central Europe.

At the same time far to the north, the Soviet troops completed the occupation of the large Baltic islands of Ruegen. Marshal Stalin announced that the Soviet forces had forced the narrow strait separating Ruegen from the German mainland and captured the island towns of Bergen Carz, Putbus and Sassnitz.

Meanwhile the surrender of the German army group "G" commanded by General Schultz to the United States 6th Army group under General Devers became effective at noon today Sunday.

In Prague, it was reported that patriots had risen in the Czechoslovak capital and throughout the early hours of today the Prague radio broadcast dramatic appeals for military help asking for guns and fighter planes. Later the radio said, "whole of Prague is in the hands of the Czech National Committee which represents the Czechoslovak Government in Kosice, but German tanks are surrounding the capital from all sides."

Surrender to Americans
Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 5.—Associated Press reported from Paris that the last remaining German armies known to be facing the Americans in Europe surrendered unconditionally today to the U.S. 6th Army Group commanded by General Jacob L. Devers.

Two German armies, the 1st and 19th armies, surrendered unconditionally at 2:30 p.m. (GMT) today. Fighting will cease on the 6th army group front—held by the American 7th and French 1st armies—at noon tomorrow.

Organised resistance against the anti-Axis forces on the European mainland commanded by General Dwight Eisenhower ceased today except for a single German army, the 7th, against whom General George Patton's 3rd Army has opened a new offensive along a 110-mile front in Czechoslovakia.

Elsewhere, the only German forces still in action in Europe are those in Norway, those confronted by the Soviet troops in southeastern Germany above the Czechoslovak border, and part of Latvia. Also those in northwestern Yugoslavia and isolated German garrisons in French ports, Channel islands and Mediterranean islands.

It is reported that the German armies which surrendered today comprised the Germany army group G which covered the front from Linz to the Swiss border.

General Patton's offensive against the remaining German 7th army is operating on a line from Chemnitz in Germany north of the Czechoslovak border southward to the Linz area in Austria. Early today Linz was entered without opposition.

According to an AP dispatch from Copenhagen, British troops crossing the German-Danish border at Krusaa reached Copenhagen today where they were engaged by the Germans in a short skirmish at the City Hall square.

It is added that Eisenhower has appointed Lieutenant General Ebbe Gortz, Commander of the Danish resistance movement, under Eisenhower's command and called on the men of the movement to "avoid all clashes with the Germans" and maintain public order until the arrival of anti-Axis troops.

Meanwhile, the INS correspondent in Copenhagen sent his first direct cable in more than five years. He reported that the Danish Cabinet headed by Premier Wilhelm Buhl at the personal request of King Christian X assumed office the moment the German surrender became effective. The Cabinet includes according to the report, Christmas Moeller as Foreign Minister and Ole Bjorn Kraft as Defense Minister. Of the 18 men in the new Cabinet, nine were chosen from the Danish underground group.

Soviet Forces Start Berlin Reconstruction, Issue Proclamations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—Duncan Hooper, Reuters special correspondent in Moscow, reported today that an iron Soviet military order has been established in Berlin. Germans are crowding around the proclamations pasted on the walls by the Soviet command to find out what they have to do, he said. Workers, officials and engineers are given their assignments and they begin under Soviet orders on the problems of reconstruction. Hooper declared that the Soviet generals who stormed the city are now working with the same energy with which they planned the destruction of the garrison on the problems, such as clearing away the wreckage of the battle, registering the population, issuing ration cards and safeguarding food supplies.

REICH FORCES IN NORWAY MAKE SURRENDER OFFER

Willingness to Lay Down Arms Unconditionally Said Made By General Boehme

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph agency reported today that General Fritz Boehme, Commander-in-Chief of all the German forces in Norway, had offered to surrender unconditionally.

Germans in Norway
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—Well-informed Norwegian circles here expect the Germans in Norway to capitulate today or tomorrow and according to other unconfirmed reports the German forces are concentrating in a few large groups to facilitate surrender. Also the British military mission is expected to arrive in Sweden shortly to accept surrender.

Meanwhile, the German radio tonight broadcast a special message from Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz asking the crews of German ships to abstain from any act of war in the waters affected by truce. Crews were forbidden to scuttle their ships or render them unserviceable.

Capitulation Unconfirmed
Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—There is still no confirmation of persistent rumors here that the Germans in Norway have capitulated, but the German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau reported from Oslo today that the capitulation of the German troops in Norway would be announced some time today. The bureau also announced that the German Commissioner in Norway will resign today and it is believed that he arrived in Oslo late last night by plane.

The Swedish Foreign Office, however, says that it views as premature all accounts of German capitulation in Norway.

Meanwhile, Premier Vidkun Quisling of Norway today broadcast a plea to the Norwegians to obey his Government until it is replaced and declared that "all attacks from the outside will be resisted." He asked the people to "help in preventing this country from becoming a theater of civil war or other kind of warfare. He said that the only task of the Norwegian armed forces in Norway is to maintain peace and order.

Many Ships Surrender
Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 5.—Many ships from the northern Adriatic ports have surrendered to the anti-Axis forces together with their crews, according to a Rome dispatch.

Yesterday, there was no formal declaration of the end of the war in Italy. No celebration took place and there was no relaxing of caution. Allied guns remained manned throughout the day.

Spain Handing Over Laval

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Jose Felix de Lequerica, Spanish Foreign Minister, in a press conference today declared that Pierre Laval, former French Premier, would be handed over to the Allied countries, according to a Madrid dispatch.

BRAZIL SEEKS INCREASE OF MEMBERS ON COUNCIL

Velloso Says S.F. Meet Will Fail Without Cooperation of South American Nations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—The views of Brazil on certain phases of the international efforts to establish a secure peace were clarified late today by Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazilian Foreign Minister, and chief delegate to the United Nations Conference on International Organization when he reiterated his Government's request for an increase in the membership of the proposed World Security Council in order to provide a permanent seat for a Latin American country, according to a San Francisco report.

Velloso stated that his Government is not asking that the permanent seat be given Brazil. He asserted that the Security Council should consider change of opinions and the interest of all the civilized world and said that the conference could not successfully operate without the constant cooperation of South America.

He said that Brazil strongly favors the extension of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and added that he believed compulsory jurisdiction should be extended to include all questions. Velloso is a member of the Executive Committee of the conference.

The Brazilian delegate also suggested that regional groups be permitted themselves to deal with purely regional questions and said that the Security Council should enter the inexclusively regional problem only in such questions which endanger the peace of more than one regional group.

Urges Improved Conditions

Venezuela's delegate in voicing the plea for the rights of common men said that the improving of the social, economic and spiritual conditions of all peoples is essential if another world catastrophe is to be averted. The Venezuelan memorandum also suggested that Latin American representation on the Security Council be insured.

Many other member nations issued announcements of the changes they wished to suggest. The head of the Cuban delegation introduced an amendment for the protection of the inter-American security system from veto by the new world organization. He said that the Latin American Governments do not want the Security Council to have any authority over regional controversies when they deal exclusively with matters concerning the region.

The Chilean delegate proposed that the non-permanent membership of the council be increased to 10 instead of six. The request was made, said the representative, so that the Latin American countries may be adequately represented in accordance with their number and importance.

Honduras also voiced its desire that at least two American republics be given places on the Security Council.

Small Powers Speak

Of the other nations expressing their interests in the final shape of the Security Council and suggesting various amendments, the Egyptian delegate said that he felt that more small nations should be added to its membership. Belgium announced that it would like to see the six temporary members be selected with eyes on their geographical position. The Security Council as suggested by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals would be composed of five permanent members; namely, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France and six temporary members selected from among the small Powers serving two-year terms apiece.

Meanwhile, the United States, Brittain, the Soviet Union and Chungking made public the text of approximately 30 proposed amendments of the Dumbarton Oaks plan. These nations are in total agreement on all of these amendments with the exception of two points. One deals with the regional arrangements and the other, with the review of treaties. The four nations are in favor of strengthening the economic, social and cultural functions of the new World Security Organization. They proposed that these and other activities of the organization should be conducted without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex.

Chief among the amendments receiving the concerted stamp approval by the conference sponsoring Powers are inclusion in the Dumbarton Oaks charter of the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, the protection of human rights and the development of international law as objective of the international organization.

They proposed amendments to assure that these factors be clearly enumerated by the conference and that their observance be mandatory for all members of the World Security Council. The request was in form of a memorandum to the conference and the joint committee of the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference and the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

POLES IN LONDON DENY SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES

Accuse Soviets of Continuing Arrests of Polish Political Leaders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The Polish Government in London tonight described as "complete fabrication" the accusation that the Polish leaders whom the Russians have arrested had carried out sabotage activities directed against the Soviet armed forces, according to a London dispatch.

The arrests as disclosed officially in San Francisco last night have led to the breakdown of the talks between the British and Americans on the one hand and the Soviets on the other on the dispute over the reorganization of the Polish Government setup at Lublin and since recognized by Moscow.

The London Poles said that the arrested Poles were told by Soviet Colonel Pimenov when he invited them to have talks with the Soviet Colonel General Ivanov that he guaranteed their personal safety under his word of honor as an officer, the London report said. The Polish denial statement continued, "In addition, after consulting with his superior, Pimenov at the request of Vice-Premier Jankowski gave a solemn pledge to these Polish leaders that the plane would be put at their disposal and take them to London for consultation with the Polish Government and Polish political circles.

"During German occupation these Polish leaders led the underground administration and armed struggle waged by the Polish people against the Germans. They enjoyed the full confidence of the whole Polish people who strictly followed their instructions issued in closest consultation with the Polish Government in London."

Finally the statement said, "Notwithstanding Soviet denials, the Polish political and social leaders continue to be arrested and even on occasions shot. One of the latest arrests is that of Wladyslaw Kiernik who was for many years one of the leaders of the Peasant Party and held cabinet offices in several Polish administrations."

CRIES GROW FOR FREEING INTERNED INDIAN LEADERS

Demands Being Made in Both India and Britain as Means Of Solving Deadlock

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Cries for the freeing of the leaders of the Indian National Congress are being raised in both India and Britain, as a means of straightening out the current political situation in India. It is to be noted that sentiment in favor of Mahatma Gandhi's retirement from political life is increasing.

Notable is the fact that Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Indian representative to the San Francisco Conference told newsmen on May 3 that "Nehru is the man to stand at the head of the Indian nationalist movement." This statement has caused widespread repercussions. Ernest Bevin, foremost champion of the Indian independence movement in the British Labor Party, said, "Gandhi's ways are too mystic." Laborite Silverman said, "It is a fact that Nehru is a politician far more of a realist," generally backing Firoz Khan Noon's opinion.

The reaction in India is still unknown, but a Bombay dispatch today says that Mahatma Gandhi issued a declaration, saying, "Firoz Khan Noon should know that I have announced that Nehru should be my successor. Nehru and I are friends and not adversaries vying with each other. Noon should ask the British Government for the release of Nehru and others."

Indian Speakers Popular
Domei

LISBON, May 4.—The special correspondent of the Izvestia, Soviet newspaper, in San Francisco said today that speakers at the Indian nationalist meetings in San Francisco are drawing large enthusiastic audiences, according to a San Francisco report.

"The National Committee for the Liberation of India is sponsoring mass meetings sharply criticising the official delegates as not representing the views and interests of the broad Indian public," the correspondent said.

"These meetings held in the biggest San Francisco halls," he continued, "under the slogan 'Freedom for India' are very popular. Attentive listeners who judging by their appearance belong to most varied sections of the population of the city enthusiastically greet the speakers who champion the earliest complete liberation of India and urge rapprochement between India and America."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN PACIFIC IS MANIFESTED

Yankees Determined on Monopolizing Advantages Available in East Asia

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 5.—By means of pushing her drive madly against Japan before Britain is ready to launch an all-out offensive in the Pacific area, the United States apparently schemes to materialize her imperialistic ambition in Asia. In this connection, neutral countries speculate that the United States is frantic in forcing a decision in the Pacific operation and she also is in fear of the Soviet move in the future. Thus, the Pacific operation unlike the European War has assumed political importance, not speaking of military significance.

The neutral countries in Europe regard the European War as ended though it is still uncertain whether the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will accept Germany's unconditional surrender. Upon the termination of the war in Europe, the main battlefield will eventually be shifted from Europe to East Asia, and the world's interest is now focused on Japan, particularly as the danger of clash between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans is said to be disappearing for the time being.

At present, not only the neutrals but Britain as well appear to have no definite speculations as to the Japanese move in the future. However, no one doubts that Japan must encounter strong military forces of the enemy countries with the transfer of the anti-Axis forces now in Europe to the Pacific theater of the struggle.

Mass Offensive Seen

Taking advantage of the termination of large-scale hostilities in Europe, America and Britain, particularly the former, is intent on conducting a mass offensive against Japan by deploying the armed forces in Europe to the Pacific area. Attesting to this, General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, declared that America has been making plans for the last one and a half year for a speedy transportation of armed forces from Europe to the Pacific war zone. Verifying his statement, a U.P. dispatch from Washington said that America had already begun to transfer both the personnel and armament from Europe to East Asia. As the German resistance collapsed earlier than expected, the transfer began much sooner than anticipated. The engineering units to be employed for strengthening the American bases in Asia had already left Europe. However, the main American forces will remain in Europe till the complete termination of the European War. Powerful air units have already begun to leave the European theater of war and in the near future, 70 per cent of munitions now in Europe will be speedily sent to the Pacific, the UP dispatch further revealed.

Particularly noticeable is the fact that America is exerting frantic efforts in transferring both personnel and materials from Europe to Asia in order to materialize her much propagandized ambition of marching toward Tokyo. It is apparent that America is scheming to prosecute the Pacific operation singlehanded before Britain is ready to launch an all-out offensive in the Pacific so as to turn the situation favorable for her in East Asia.

On the British part, however, all available means will be employed to participate in the Pacific operation in consideration of her prestige as well as for the sake of her political and economic interests in Asia, by strongly defying the American maneuvers to hamper the British move in the Pacific area. Undoubtedly Britain will mobilize powerful fleets to participate in the Pacific operation against Japan.

Regarding the American naval potential, U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated on March 30 that the American Navy has 23 battleships, 26 regular aircraft carriers, 65 carriers for escorting purpose, 386 destroyers, 368 escort destroyers and 240 submarines. There is no means of verifying the above-mentioned figures, but undoubtedly powerful American naval forces supported by British fleets will hereafter operate in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the East China Sea. In consideration of the enemy move, every caution must be paid by the Japanese side in its operational strategy.

Anticipating a Soviet move in the future, the United States is frantically attempting to terminate the Pacific operation as soon as possible. Intent on monopolizing every advantage available in Asia, America is extremely afraid of sharing her spoils with other allied countries. Therefore, unlike in their struggles against Germany, the relations among the three countries, America, Britain and the Soviet Union have assumed complicated aspects. In view of the complicated situation in the Pacific, Japan's move in the future militarily and politically is closely watched by the countries in Europe with profound interest.

At the time of President Roosevelt's death recently, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki showed a gentlemanly attitude toward the enemy country then enveloped with sorrow, in his radio speech. The fact is reported to have produced a profound impression on the neutrals and other European countries because they seem to have seen the spirit of Bushido manifested in reality. There is no connection between the amiable impression produced on those countries and the Anglo-American hostilities against Japan, but the feeling entertained by the neutrals when they are concentrating their interest on Japan is something worth noticing.

Total U.S. Casualties In Okinawa Operation Announced as 19,834

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters today announced that the number of casualties, including killed and wounded, of the American army on the main Okinawa Island up to May 3 reached 14,283 but including the losses in all the Okinawa operations, it aggregated 19,834, according to a Guam dispatch. However, enemy losses are expected to mount considerably yet.

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today that loss of men from the marine corps and coastguards since the start of the war up to May 4 totaled 102,096, according to a Washington dispatch.

4 OFFICERS PROMOTED TO RANK OF GENERAL

Shimomura, Yoshimoto, Kimura, Obata Honored; Army Bares 3 New Appointments

Lieutenant General Sadamu Shimomura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North China, Lieutenant General Teiichi Yoshimoto, Commander of the Northeastern Army District, and Lieutenant General Heitaro Kimura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma, have been promoted to the rank of general, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

It was also revealed that Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata has been posthumously promoted to the rank of general.

The War Ministry further announced that General Kenji Doihara, Inspector General of Military Education, has been appointed a member of the Supreme War Council, Lieutenant General Masao Terada named Director General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters, and Lieutenant General Kyoji Koizumi appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Eastern Army District.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"The following promotions and appointments have been made:

"Lieutenant Generals Sadamu Shimomura, Teiichi Yoshimoto, and Heitaro Kimura have been promoted to the rank of general.

"General Kenji Doihara, Inspector General of Military Education, has been concurrently appointed a Supreme War Councilor.

"Lieutenant General Masao Terada has been named Director General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters.

"Lieutenant General Kyoji Koizumi has been named Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Eastern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata has been promoted to the rank of general."

Died in Marianas

The late General Obata hails from Osaka. As the Commander of a Japanese Corps in the Saipan and Omiya islands area, he met glorious death on September 30 last year after personally commanding his men in fierce battles with the American invaders.

22 MORE WARCRAFT SUNK AND DAMAGED IN NIPPON AIR DRIVE

Japanese Submarines Also Sink 5 Ships in Okinawa Waters, I.H.Q. Reveals

In repeated vigorous attacks, Imperial Japanese Air Units sank or damaged 22 American warcraft, including four converted plane carriers, three battleships, two cruisers, four cruisers or destroyers, two destroyers, one minesweeper, four warships of unidentified category and two transports, in the sea area around the main Okinawa Island on and after May 3, besides setting ablaze more than 20 places in the enemy air bases on the said island, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5:30 p.m. on Sunday.

It was further revealed that Japanese Submarine Units also sank one large transport, two destroyers and two warships of unknown category in attacking the U.S. supply forces, advancing northward in the waters south of the main Okinawa Island, between the night of May 1 and the following morning.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m. May 6

"1. Our Air Units are now continually attacking the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island and the enemy war vessels as well as task forces around the island, particularly inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy in their repeated and vigorous attacks launched daily on and after May 3.

"Of the war results obtained by our side, those that have become known on and after May 3 up to the present follow:

SUNK:
1 converted aircraft carrier.
3 battleships.
1 cruiser.
4 cruisers or destroyers.
1 destroyer.
1 minesweeper.
4 warships of unidentified category (of which one is a large warship).
1 transport.

DAMAGED:
3 converted aircraft carriers.
1 cruiser.
1 destroyer.
1 transport.

SET ABLAZE: more than 20 places.

"The majority of the Air Units which participated in the foregoing attack belonged to the Special Attack Corps.

"2. Our Submarines sank one large transport, two destroyers and two warships of unidentified category in attacking the enemy supply forces, advancing northward in the sea area south of the main Okinawa Island, during the period from the night of May 1 to the morning of May 2."

498 Enemy Ships Hit

A total of 498 enemy warcraft have been sunk or damaged by Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces in the area around the main Okinawa island from March 25 to May 5. Details follow:

	Sunk	Sunk or dam.	Damaged	Total
Aircraft carriers	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Converted carriers ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Battleships	13	1	12	[illegible]
Large warships	[illegible]	5	13	[illegible]
Battleships or cruisers	4	1	15	[illegible]
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	[illegible]
Cruisers	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cruisers or destroyers	10	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cruisers or transports	1	0	1	2
Destroyers	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landing transports ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warships of unidentified category	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minesweepers	5	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil tanker or plane carrier	0	0	1	1
Oil tanker	1	0	0	[illegible]
Torpedo boats	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]

Invaders Begin New Drive
By Courtesy of the Press Section

Special Attack Air Units of the Japanese Army and Navy are continuing their fierce attacks against the U.S. task forces around the main Okinawa island day in and day out, and are achieving brilliant war results besides those announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Air Units heavily bombed the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa island, causing fires to break out at eight places.

In conjunction with the ceaseless air assaults, Japanese [illegible] in the southern part of the island

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

CHIANG DISCLOSES 3 AIMS OF KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

Increase of War Power, Constitutionalism, People's Livelihood Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—Chiang Kai-shek, in his address at the opening ceremony of the 6th National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang, today, revealed that special attention would be given at the meeting to the realization of three points, namely: increase of fighting strength, plans for the inauguration of a constitutional government, and measures for the livelihood of the people, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chiang's address follows:

"The mission of the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang is to decide on the policy which is to guide our effort in relation with the present war needs and to seek for our nation a brighter future. It was 10 year's ago (1935) when we convened the 5th National Kuomintang Congress and seven years ago (1938) when we called the extraordinary National Congress of the party. In these seven years from fighting Japan alone we have come to fight in alliance with all the peace-loving nations, both Japan and Germany.

"We have fulfilled the hope that Dr. Sun Yat-sen expressed in his political testament of abolishing the unequal treaty. Now that the Three Peoples' Principles have become the common principles of the entire nation and that the progress of the political trend of the people has been accelerated by the war of resistance, early inauguration of constitutional government is necessary. Now is also the time when we are creating jointly with our allies the establishment of an international security organization to safeguard justice and peace. We are building a new China as well as participating in the construction of a new world. The convocation of the 6th National Kuomintang Congress at this time is therefore an epoch-making event in the history of China.

Three Points Stressed

"We must understand the history of the struggle of the Kuomintang. We must treasure the party's revolutionary record. For 50 years the Kuomintang has encountered and surmounted all difficulties with an indomitable spirit. In shaping our heavy task ahead we must always keep this in mind. At the present Congress we shall give our special attention to the following three points. First, we shall increase our fighting strength to win the final victory. With the sacrifice of more than 3,100,000 armed forces and countless civilians in the eight years of war, we have laid the foundation for final victory.

"The Nazis are being exterminated and the European War is drawing to an end. The main arena of the war will soon be shifted to the Far East. When victory is close at hand, we must further concentrate our power and redouble our efforts. This Congress should study ways of increasing our fighting power, of correcting our past deficiencies, and of bringing about closer coordination between the Army and the people, war and production, and civil and military affairs. Our party members should, as vanguards of the people, seek to accomplish with the fullest vigor either at the front or in the rear our mission of combating the enemy and safeguarding the country.

"Second, we shall make plans for the inauguration of constitutionalism. On March 1, I announced that the National Assembly would be convened on November 12 (the 80th birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen) for the inauguration of constitutionalism. I hope this Congress will adopt this proposal. If we cannot promulgate a constitution and achieve constitutionalism, there can be no foundation for national reconstruction. If we cannot convene the National Assembly, we shall not be able to replace political power to the entire people. Therefore, we must decide on a date for the convocation of the National Assembly and see to it that it meets on time to adopt a constitution.

Should Not Be Delayed

"The purpose of our national resolution has been the adoption of a democratic constitution based upon the Quintuple Power Principle. We hold that the inauguration of constitutionalism should not be delayed. We are aware that large sections of the people may not yet possess all the qualifications required for the exercise of the people's rights. But it is only through practice of their full political rights that they can increase their political knowledge so that they may perform their duty with some purpose.

"Third, we shall improve the livelihood of the people. The ultimate objective of our national resolution is the promotion of the welfare of the entire people. Therefore, at the same time we are achieving constitutionalism, we must put into practice without reserve the principle of the people's livelihood. We shall prevent monopoly by capitalists: We shall eliminate the cause of class struggle. We shall firmly establish social security. We shall elevate the living and cultural standards of the people. We shall enable the people to live a different and respectable life. We shall carry out the dual policies of land equalization and control of private capital in order to eliminate monopoly and exploitation. Meanwhile, we shall, in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program of the industrial development of China, immense material and economic reconstruction even before the war ends. The fruits of such economic reconstruction are to be enjoyed by the entire people. The welfare of the country and nation shall come before everything else. We must not consider the interests of any one party or faction as of supreme importance.

"Fellow party members, the peace-loving and anti-aggression nations of the world are meeting at the same time on the other side of the Pacific to confer on the establishment of an international security organization. Mankind is entering a new era just as we are writing a new page for China at this momentous Congress. The San Francisco Conference is to rebuild the world for the welfare of mankind. The 6th National Kuomintang Congress is to complete our 50th years of resolution and to secure for our country a bright future."

Chiang Presided

The 6th National Congress was opened in Chungking at 9 a.m. today. Chiang in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang presided at the opening ceremony. About 650 representatives from party headquarters all over China, including members of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee, had arrived to attend the Congress.

The first business meetings will take place on Monday morning. Deliberations will center on all matters relating to the adoption of constitutional government. They will include, (1) convocation of the National Assembly on November 12, (2) adoption of a draft constitution, (3) adoption of a new political program, and (4) amendment of the general regulations of the Kuomintang.

The Congress is vested with the following powers: (1) to accept and adopt reports of the Central Executive Committee and of the various departments in the Central Party organization; (2) To revive the political system and regulations of the party; (3) To decide on policies and measures on current problems; (4) To omit and to resist members of the C.E.C. and C.S.E.

CHUNGKING INDIFFERENT TO SAN FRANCISCO TALKS

Public Is Pessimistic on Outcome of Conference for Prevention of Wars

Domei

CANTON, May 7.—Chungking is cool and indifferent to the San Francisco Conference. Public opinion there is leaning heavily to a pessimistic outcome of the Conference. The Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, editorially treating the nature of the Conference has said in effect as follows, according to information received here:

"We should not ask again for an international conference such as the League of Nations of 1919, because the international court of this form will have no power to solve any armed conflict, but will prove a fuse leading to the explosion of a Third World War. We are seeking how to evade the menaces of war fires permanently. This is all we need from the San Francisco Conference. Naturally, we do not welcome any conference increasing the danger of further wars."

Another Chungking-supported paper, the Kien Kuo Jih Pao, in its editorial entitled "Dangers of A Third World War" stated substantially as follows:

"Right in the midst of the veritable hell of manslaughter enacted on the world stage, ominous signs of a third world war have begun to be visible. All the world countries are trying hard to prevent the recurrence of war, but the fact is running contrariwise. Since Capitalism and Communism are irreconcilable, we cannot deny the danger of their clash. This fact is too clear and naturally it is dangerous to make efforts to smooth them out. Radical measures to remove the danger of their clash must be taken."

Sultan Visiting Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—Lieutenant General Daniel Sultan, Commander of the American Forces in the India-Burma Area, has arrived in Chungking for discussions regarding the counterattacking operations against the Japanese, according to a Chungking report.

PITIFUL SCENES PREVAIL IN DEVASTATED BERLIN

All Parts of Capital Shelled Divided Into 8 Districts; Starvation Said Looming

Greater Berlin has now entirely disappeared, the Exchange Telegraph report from Moscow said, according to a special Zurich dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Berlin is now divided into eight districts by the Red Army commander, and in two of them already self-governments have been organized by the Germans, but it is unknown when Berlin will return to its former prosperity, the report stated. All parts of Berlin are full of shell and bomb holes. Unter Den Linden has disappeared and no building stands on Wilhelmstrasse. Every vacant lot is piled with dead bodies. The first duty of Berlin is to burn these bodies and prevent the city from epidemics. Citizens have been mobilized to dig holes to bury the dead.

From the basement of the Fuehrer's official residence smoke is still rising, and its entrance is closed by burnt and fallen iron and concrete pieces. The remains of Fuehrer Hitler have not yet been discovered. The western half of the residence is still covered with dense smoke and it is impossible to search for his body. In the ruins of the Air Ministry on Ripzigstrasse, a search for the body of Marshal Hermann Goering is being made.

As all transportation facilities are destroyed, foodstuff is not coming into Berlin from the outside and a sign of serious starvation is seen. The people's government is demanding the citizens to leave the devastated city. Only in the area guarded by the Red Army and Cossacks, a regular food supply is distributed.

Greater Berlin, which was once not only the capital of Germany but also the capital of Europe, no longer exists. Berlin will take many years to make its reappearance on the stage of German politics, economy and culture.

Reviews Reich's Defeat

Although the German troops fought desperately for the defense of Berlin, Germany has been defeated. Germany has literally fought to the last minute. At the beginning of the current war, the greater portion of European Continent was placed under the control of Germany headed by Adolf Hitler, but now she has been compelled to surrender. The time has come when Japan with her 100,000,000 people must fight all enemy nations until she emerges as the victor.

The following is the interpretation, appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi, of why Germany has been defeated by Colonel Masayoshi Iijima of the Kwantung Army, who is an expert of Germany and her army.

"Having spent many years in Germany, I know something of Germany and the German army. I do not like to criticize Germany for her failure in the current war. But, I deem it my hard duty to do so, for we must learn something from her failure.

"The principal cause of Germany's failure was that she fought in the two principal fronts at the same time. From olden days, it had been the tradition of the German army not to fight in two major fronts simultaneously. This was why Germany had concluded a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union and had invited Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to Berlin. Hitler by reasons unknown acted against this tradition, which has resulted in Germany's final defeat.

Big Reich Successes

"Germany invaded Holland, Belgium, and Denmark in quick succession and forced France to surrender. At the same time, the Reich forces attacked the Soviet Union. At first, the German army gained a big success in these two major fronts chiefly due to the exceptional ability of Hitler. The further development of the military operations in the Eastern Front, however, was not so favorable to Germany as at first. Losses on the part of Germany were immense. Moreover, Germany had to station her troops over an extensive region where she could obtain no supply of war materials on the spot.

"The German air force was also stationed at many bases scattered over an immense area of land she had captured, which naturally weakened the efficiency of the German air corps. Munitions plants in Germany, however, produced powerful aircraft at a remarkable speed, which for some time enabled the Luftwaffe to carry on the simultaneous operations in the two major fronts. Although more regions were captured by the German land troops, Germany began to experience difficulty in securing the defense of these regions due to shortage of manpower and weapons. The tide was turned against her. The Red Army troops started an offensive.

"In the meantime, the German troops in the Western Front committed a blunder. They moved all the defense weapons from the Siegfried line to the Atlantic Coast, believing that the defense of the Atlantic Coast was not perfect. They overlooked the most important fact that aircraft were more important than cannons in modern warfare. The use of air-borne troops by the Anglo-Americans rendered the coastal defense of Germany, including an immense number of pill-boxes, entirely useless.

"The German fortresses along the Atlantic Coast of the European Continent could contribute nothing to the defense of Germany. The German troops in those fortresses were entirely isolated. They were made "soldiers that do not fight." The greater portion of the German army thus lost its chance to fight. According to foreign reports, it was the Hitler Youths that bravely fought for the defense of Berlin at the last moment. This means that it was the weakest fighter who was detailed for the defense of the German capital.

"Germany produced many new weapons, such as V-1, V-2 and V-3. But, none of them was enough in quantity. Therefore, these weapons could not produce any practical change in the war situation, except that they temporarily enhanced the fighting morale of the German army. We must not forget that it is the quantity rather than quality of aircraft that play a vital part.

"Land troops minus aircraft is nothing but a mere police force, and any large surface fleet, if not accompanied by a powerful air force, is entirely useless in a modern naval warfare. Some people attribute Germany's failure to the absence of cooperation between the National Socialist Party and the German Army for National Defense. They are mistaken. Hitler's party had an absolute control over Germany. Hitler made no mistake in his choice of the time to start military operations against the Soviet Union. After all, Germany has been defeated due to shortage of arms and man power."

Portugal Severs Ties With German Nation; Closes Lisbon Legation

Domei

LISBON, May 6. — Portugal severed relations with Germany tonight and closed the German legation, chancellery, consulate and propaganda bureau. The Portuguese Government said its decision to sever relations was taken because Portugal considers that the German Government no longer exists. The note delivered to the German Minister said, Portugal will "take under its protection all movable and immovable assets as well as all German installations which will be sealed until they are handed over to the body which will represent German sovereignty by the inter-allied commission in Germany or the government recognized as such by the anti-Axis powers."

MOSCOW FETES MAY DAY

Nippon Nationals See Parade Held At Red Square Before Stalin

Domei

MOSCOW, May 1. (Delayed)—The fourth May Day celebration since the outbreak of the war with Germany was observed here today with very fine weather prevailing.

The customary workers' demonstration was not held this year but the famous parade of the Red Army under the command of General Artemiev was conducted at the Red Square from 10 a.m. on a grand scale.

Japanese military attaches Kadowaki and Yabe, the naval attache Usa, and three Japanese correspondents together with members of the diplomatic corps and foreign press correspondents watched the parade near the Lenin Mausoleum.

General Antonov, Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army, reviewed the troops and read Premier Josef Stalin's May Day order which was broadcast to the whole city from Red Square.

The order pointed out that Germany was completely isolated and remained the lone battle in Europe. Then together with military bands, thousands participated in a grand parade which passed by Premier Stalin, who stood in front of the Lenin Mausoleum. The parade then passed before troops of the Red Army, Home Affairs, Army and the Navy Ministries as well as the military academies and schools. The parade ended at 11:50 a.m.

On the nights of April 30 and May 1, amusement centers were permitted to operate all night.

White Russia Delegates

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Delegates from White Russia and Ukraine arrived by plane today in San Francisco to represent these Soviet republics at the United Nations Conference, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Matsushima in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, May 6.—Japanese Minister to Berlin Shikao Matsushima, accompanied by 17 Legation staff members, arrived here by rail from Germany on the afternoon of May 4.

JAPANESE DOMINATING AIR OVER OKINAWAS AT NIGHT

Our Fighters Have Their Own Way in Attacks on Enemy—Reaping Big Results

By O. OHTA

Of the Military Press Corps

NAVY ADVANCE BASE, May 5.—The Japanese Air Units are now dominating the skies over the Okinawas at night with their combination of types of planes, skill and numbers of aircraft. Before dawn, May 4, our night fighters attacked the North Airfield on the main Okinawa island and machine gunned the runways and hangars, causing six great pillars of flame. As usual, no enemy planes rose to intercept our fighters although the anti-aircraft fire was intense, with the result that our night fighters had their way. The construction of the North and Central airfields seems to be progressing quickly. At the North Airfield they have already completed the construction of a hundred and several tens of storage hangars. The main part of the enemy power is displayed at this field, but the greater part of the enemy planes are still F-6-F and F-4-F carrier-borne planes while some P-51's have put in an appearance.

It appears that the majority of the enemy planes are carrier-borne planes which have lost their mother aircraft carriers or planes brought over on aircraft carriers, with the result that they are insufficient as a regular land-based air force or in striking power. The most these planes seem to be able to do at present is to collaborate with their land operations. Furthermore, the quality of the men manning these planes has shown a marked decrease. Thus they cannot engage in long-distance flights nor even attempt to engage our night fighter units which are comprised of the newest planes. We have found a perfect battlefield here. Because of the speed and maneuverability night attacks allow, our night fighters are reaping considerable results in their successive attacks with only very small losses.

When Kamikaze special attack units launched attacks before dawn, May 4, the enemy counter-operations were very feeble due to the results achieved by our night fighters in their attack a few hours before. With the approach of the rainy season, the mists around the Okinawa Islands in the mornings and evenings are becoming heavier daily. With the topographical advantage on our side, in that the enemy is within our lines, the fierce attacks of our night fighter units will continue with increase intensity. Our night attacks will increase in intensity against the daylight raids of the B-29's. Soon, clear May weather, the best for night attacks, will come. Without doubt, the enemy also is preparing for the May weather, increasing his force for night fighting. It may have been for this purpose that B-25's made their appearance for the first time of late from the South Pacific war front on the night of May 3, in a raid. The peak on which hangs the decision of air superiority over the Okinawas is close at hand.

Task Force Blasted

By M. MATSUDA and N. NAKANO

Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN NAVAL BASE, May 5.—Along with the mass offensive conducted against groups of enemy warships around the main Okinawa island on the evening of May 3, the Reisen Unit (Zero Fighter Unit) and others of the Special Attack Corps of the Navy furiously attacked the enemy task forces comprising aircraft carriers, battleships and others, more than 10 in number, during daylight on May 4. By fearlessly shooting into the enemy ring formation, the Japanese attackers sank one aircraft carrier of unidentified category and damaged and set ablaze two medium carriers.

After completing the outstanding feats, the Reisen Unit, in close concert with the Special Attack Corps of the Army, has been carrying out night attacks, tenaciously pursuing the enemy vessels fleeting in complete confusion.

May 4 was a fine day. Reports that the enemy task forces were sighted, that Japanese planes were contacting the enemy and that no enemy scout planes were sighted in the skies were flashed from our scout planes which had hopped off from the base prior to the take-off of the Reisen and other Units. Greatly encouraged by these reports the planes of the Special Attack Corps, one after another, took to the air and headed straight for their destination.

Presently, a report saying "I am ready to dash into the enemy," was flashed by Second-Class Flying Petty Officer Toshihide Hachimura. In the wake of that report, another saying, "One medium aircraft carrier is burning," reached the base. It was evident that Second-Class Flying Petty Officer Hachimura scored an accurate hit, causing a fire to start on the enemy carrier.

Other breath-taking reports stating that one small aircraft carrier had been sunk and another of medium size heavily damaged were received by those remaining at the base. The above mentioned results were obtained by Superior Flying Petty Officer Tadaharu Tsunei and Lieutenant Itsuji Tanimoto, Unit Commander, who carried a large bomb tucked under the wing of his fighter plane, in cooperation with First-Class Flying Petty Officer Chikato Kondo.

Viet Nam Is Decided By Annamese Cabinet As Nation's New Name

Domei

HUE, May 7.—That the country hitherto known as Annam should hereafter be called Viet Nam was decided at the first meeting of the nation's Cabinet on Friday. At the meeting, which was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister, it was also decided that the national flag should be of one color, Yellow, the same banner under which the nation's patriots fought against the invaders 20 years ago. A new national anthem was also decided upon.

22 More Warcraft Sunk and Damaged In Nippon Air Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

are continuing to smash the U.S. offensives at every point, with the enemy suffering great losses.

Despite their heavy casualties, the U.S. invasion troops at 2 p.m. on May 6 began a new forward drive on a line extending from Kohazu to Caiuma through the southern sectors of Kochi and Maeda where grim fighting is now in progress.

More Warships Blasted

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 7.—Blazes were caused at 25 points in the North Airfield on the main Okinawa island and more than five warships were sunk or damaged on Saturday and Sunday by Japanese Air Units continuing to pummel the enemy in the Okinawa zone.

Attacks were aimed principally at the North Airfield from Saturday to Sunday. Meanwhile, however, off Kerama a converted carrier was set ablaze and later sunk and two warships of unidentified category were set ablaze. Four other pillars of flame were sighted from land. Off Katena on Sunday [illegible] unidentified category was instantaneously sunk and a [illegible].

80 Planes Raid Taiwan

A combined formation of about 80 bombers and fighters from a Philippine base principally raided the Shinchiku area in Taiwan at noon Monday. Part of the enemy planes raided the Tainan and Taihoku areas. After bombing and machine gunning airfields, cities, villages and stations they fled southward shortly after 3 p.m. Damage done to the Japanese side was negligible.

U.S. Plane Output Drops

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Julius Krug, chairman of the United States Wartime Production Board, today announced that during April 6,412 planes for military use were manufactured, according to a Washington report. He stated that this is an increase of 1 per cent above the estimated figure but compared with March output, it showed a 9 per cent drop.

S.F. CONFEREES READY TO DRAFT NEW CHARTER

Preliminary Work Completed; Changes in Dumbarton Oaks Proposals Still Argued

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—After 12 days of speech-making, of public and private hard grueling work, the United Nations Conference on International Organization is finally prepared to take on the great task of drafting the new United Nations Charter, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

It said that with few exceptions, the preliminary work has now been completed and that in 12 days, the conference has heard delegates from virtually all of the United Nations present their views on the proposed world organization. It has organized four main commissions to do the actual work of the conference.

So far as known, only one major question of the conference procedure remains to be settled by the Steering Committee. That is the question of whether the important decisions of the conference should be taken by a simple majority, two-thirds majority or by some other formula.

The task ahead boils down into three basic issues. One is the degree to which individual nations are willing to sacrifice for world peace. Another is the question of striking a balance in the proposed world organization along the large, mediumsized and small nations. The third is the tremendously complicated matter of drafting an effective machinery to carry out the will of the orginization. None of these questions was settled at Dumbarton Oaks.

Some of the specific problems concerning the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which have arisen in the first days of the conference are as follows:

1. The problem of the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council. Many small and medium-sized nations feel that the Dumbarton Oaks draft recommended too little power for the Assembly and too much for the Security Council. Several delegates have proposed that authority of the assembly be expanded.

2. The problem of the size of the Security Council. Some delegates have proposed that the council include more members.

3. The problem of permanent seats on the Security Council. At Dumbarton Oaks, it was proposed that the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France should be permanent members of the council. A good many small and medium nations oppose this in principle and ask that no nation be granted a permanent seat.

4. The problem of non-permanent seats on the council. Australia has proposed that the so-called "security nations" be granted preference in assignment of non-permanent seats.

Giles En Route to Post

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Lieutenant General Barney Giles, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Army Air Force in the Pacific, who was appointed to succeed Lieutenant General Millard Harmon, who was killed in the Pacific war area, proceeded to his new post by air on May 2, it was announced yesterday by the U.S. War Departments according to a Long Beach California, dispatch.

Enemy Enters Davao

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, May 7.—The enemy forces in the Davao area supported by overwhelmingly superior guns and air force penetrated the city of Davao today. The numerically inferior Japanese Forces are fighting the invaders gallantly.

B-29'S RAID OITA AIR BASES

Airfields in Kagoshima Also Hit; PBM-3's Active Over Kyushu

About 30 Mariana-based B-29's in three echelon formations raided air bases in the Oita area at about 8 a.m. on Monday. The raiders came by way of southwestern Shikoku and the Bungo Channel. Another 30 B-29's, also in three echelon formations, raided air bases in Kagoshima and vicinity after penetrating the mainland by way of the Osumi and Satsuma peninsulas and also by way of Shibushi Bay.

However, the invaders were routed from both areas by 9 a.m. fleeing in a southerly direction. Damage caused was negligible.

Under the close cooperation of the Army and Navy, AA Units repulsed the attackers over the Hoyo Straits with the Japanese Army planes alone downing to a certainty six of the enemy planes, of which one was downed by ramming action.

Results by Navy planes are being investigated. They are expected [illegible] be quite large.

Preceding the main strength of the enemy, seven planes entered Kagoshima Prefecture, penetrating into Tanegashima, but apparently no bombs were dropped.

On Saturday morning, enemy planes, which appeared to be PBM-3 reconnaissance bombers from the Kerama Islands, flew over Kyushu and Iki. The PBM-3 reconnaissance bomber is a navy scout bomber produced by the Martin Aircraft Company and is known as the "Mariner."

The body of this plane is slung below the wings. It is a gull-shaped twin-motored monoplane and has water-cooled 1,600 horse-power engines. The wings have a span of 35.9 meters, the highest speed is 420 m.p.h. and the flying range is 5,200 kilometers. The plane is armed with one 7.7 millimeter machinegun and four 12.7 millimeter cannon. The bomb-load capacity is 1,300 kilograms, which means that it can carry two 21-inch torpedoes. This is the first time that Mariner reconnaissance bombers have come over Japan.

TARAKAN ENEMY ATTACKS

Start Drive on Oil Fields and Water Reservoir

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 7.—The enemy forces in the Tarakan area today started their attack on the oil fields and water reservoir. But the Japanese Forces are holding their positions and are fighting gallantly.

Yanks Use Negro Troops

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 6.—The Japanese Forces at Tarakan, are holding their lines against the enemy forces that are trying to advance with tanks and Negro troops at the forefront of their drive. Fighting fiercely, the Japanese are launching night attacks. It was revealed that the Japanese had inflicted a loss of over four hundred enemy troops killed or wounded, besides blowing up a considerable number of enemy guns and motor vehicles.

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Bank of Taiwan,
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Established: [illegible]
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KYOTARO MOTOHASHI
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BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, [illegible]chu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, [illegible], Giran, Shinchiku, [illegible], [illegible], Karenko, Makong, [illegible].
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, [illegible], [illegible]chow, Amoy, Swatow, [illegible], Kiangwan, Soochow, [illegible], Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, [illegible]hu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, [illegible]chang, Tai-hsien, Lachow, [illegible], Chaochow, Chinkiang, [illegible], Yangchow.
Hainan Island: [illegible], [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible], [illegible]nan. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta. [illegible], [illegible]dja, Denpasar, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Samarinda. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]nado. Ceram: Ambon, [illegible], Koepang. New [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]baul. New Guinea: [illegible]. Others: Hongkong, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], London, [illegible], [illegible].

NATION'S UNSHAKABLE AIM IS EMPHASIZED BY AMAU

Japan Fully Prepared to Fight Alone in Battle of Self-Defense, He Stresses

"There can be no change in Japan's position even if Germany leaves the battle front," declared Eiji Amau, former President of the Board of Information, in a statement to the press on Sunday, in reviewing the situation brought about by the recent development in Germany.

"Reviewing the recent war situation in Europe, the people of Germany fought well with a remarkably strong unity under the leadership of their Fuehrer, despite the ever increasing adverse condition. [illegible] spirit shown by German youths in the street fighting in Berlin deserves the highest admiration," Mr. Amau said.

"Under the military agreement concluded by Japan, Germany and Italy after the participation of the United States in the war in December, 1942, the three Powers agreed that they would not conclude peace with the United States and Britain without complete mutual understanding. But according to reports from abroad, Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler proposed surrender, and in his broadcast immediately after his appointment, the new Fuehrer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, emphasized only the war with the Soviet Union. Thus there are many points that do not conform to the agreement concluded by the three nations.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes unavoidable for Japan to take freedom of action. Germany declared war on Britain who was interfering in the Polish question; Japan took up arms in self-defense against the unjust challenge of the United States and Britain. The aim of both Japan and Germany was the rejection of the unlawful oppression of the United States and Britain, but our respective war causes and fields of operation differed. Then in the execution of the war, Japan and Germany were unable to cooperate closely because of geographical difficulties.

"With the new development in Europe, which was expected, there can be no change in Japan's position. When Japan rose against the United States and Britain, she had full determination and sufficient preparations to fight singlehanded. Having answered the British-American challenge, there is no other way for Japan but to strengthen her determination to continue the battle with stronger fighting spirit.

"When the European War ends, the United States and Britain will concentrate their fighting power in East Asia. It can be considered that Britain, though quite worn out, will go any length to send some forces so as to gain a voice in East Asia. We are already prepared for the increase of our war burden. At Okinawa we have a chance to smash the advance of the American forces. We must further bolster our fighting spirit and turn the battle situation. The enemy camp is being harassed by delicate and complicated issues, and one can never tell what change there might come. Japan must fight the war to victory with strong national unity."

SUMO TOURNAMENT LOOMS

To Be Held in Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens From May 23

The annual summer sumo tournament this year will be held at the Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens Wrestling Ring as a wartime recreation for the people of the metropolis. With the opening ceremony taking place on May 22, the first match is scheduled for May 23 with the tournament continuing for one week.

The matches may be cancelled or postponed with the sounding of the raid alarms. However in view of the large seating capacity of the Meiji Outer Gardens it is the plan to issue invitation tickets to the great number of fans and others, allowing admission to only those in possession of such.

Terukuni Prays for Victory

At 3 p.m. on the day of the Boy's Festival on May 5, grand champion wrestler Terukuni, who has evacuated to Kamakura, prayed at the Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine for decisive victory in war following which he coached school children of Kamakura and neighboring towns.

Also from 2 p.m. the same day a match in the open was held by youthful fencers who demonstrated their fighting spirit to down the enemy.

Toyoda Seeks More Planes

Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda in his nationwide radio hook-up at 7 p.m. on Monday emphasized that Japan will surely win this war if she has enough airplanes and that the key to the victory is in sending as many planes as possible to the fronts. Admiral Toyoda called the attention of armament production workers to the need of concentrating every ounce of their energy on plane production. The title of his radio speech was "Airplane Production as Key to the Victory."

2 Officers Collaborating With Wild Eagles In Okinawa Commended for Heroic Services

By M. YUASA, S. SATO and K. KOYAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT LINE BASE, May 5.—To the men who have worked behind the scene in helping the Wild Eagles to achieve the brilliant war results against the enemy fleet in the vicinity of the Okinawa Islands, the first presentation of awards of merit and letters of commendation since the start of hostilities in this area in the field of air operations took place here yesterday.

The awards of merit were made by the unit commander to First Lieutenant Kujiro Ogawa and Sublieutenant Rintai Miyamoto who as outriders of the Special Attack Corps undertook the difficult task of scouting and escort duties and volunteered ascertaining the results gained by the Special Attack Corps.

The letters of commendation were awarded to certain air units who unstintedly worked far into the night in checking up planes or to those working on the airfields and to the Shimbu Repair Corps specially sent to this area.

Lieutenant Ogawa escorted the Special Attack Corps several times in their activities in the Okinawa area and intercepted the persistent hampering moves of the Grumman fighters and also fearlessly set out to verify war results achieved by the Special Attack Corps.

Sublieutenant Miyamoto in circling over the Ieto area described two enemy destroyers firing off Cape Zampa. As soon as the discovery was made he dived down to strafe the enemy vessels, causing a fire on one which was forced to flee while the other one also fled in face of the sudden attack. Besides these valorous actions Sublieutenant Miyamoto took part three times in the Okinawa operations in going out to ascertain results.

News and Views

After-Taste and Fore-Taste

War news from Europe at the moment is so confusing that it is as yet virtually impossible to have a comprehensive picture of what has actually taken place on the European Front, especially since the fall of Berlin last week. One thing, however, seems to be fairly certain and definite—that Germany's military strength has practically collapsed.

The collapse of the German military machine has come about with a rather rapid pace, which, it seems to us, fails to correspond to the tenacity and valor with which the Reichswehr was known to have fought during the past few years. Current reports on the European war situation, however, would seem to indicate that such a rather rapid collapse has been largely due to sheer exhaustion of fighting strength in the German army.

For one who has followed the war news in the Pacific theater, however, there seems to be at least one point that stands out in comparing the European War and the War of Greater East Asia. Recent European war news, though still quite confusing, nevertheless appears to point to the fact that the rapid collapse of Germany's power of resistance has been brought about as a result of successive capitulations of German armies in a number of sectors on the European Front.

While the exact number of German prisoners of war who have fallen into the hands of the anti-Axis in the recent weeks remains yet to be divulged, reports so far made available in this connection have indicated that, in the last hectic days of the final phase of the European War, the number of German soldiers taken prisoner by the anti-Axis armies seems at least to equal, or possibly to exceed, that of casualties which the Reichswehr has suffered in fighting.

This phenomenon may be explained only by some fundamental difference between the Occidental and Oriental philosophy on war, death and honor. For, in this War of Greater East Asia alone, we have known so many instances in which our officers and men have literally fought to the last man. Even when confronted with a most desperate situation, capitulation, individual or en masse, is a thing quite out of the question for all of them. This is the tradition of our fighting services, which has been so heroically upheld by our gallant defenders of Attu, Saipan, Yiojima and other island outposts in the Pacific.

By drawing a distinction between the Japanese Army and the Reichswehr in the case of a last-stand fight, this is by no means to criticize the brave soldiers of our European ally. Many an instance of a heroic stand put up by officers and men of the German fighting services is known to us. The valor of the German soldier is still being held in high esteem in our country. This is solely to stress the tremendous difference between what the enemy has experienced in the last phase of war on the European Front and what he has to expect in future in the coming decisive battle in the War of Greater East Asia.

For, it would be easy for a layman to see that the European war situation, even in its final phase, would have been quite a different one, if the enemy had had to encounter, say, one million troops who reenacted the heroic stand put up by our gallant defenders of Yiojima, Saipan, Attu and other Pacific island outposts.

And, should the enemy dare to invade our homeland or the China Continent, the army that he has to fight on a scale hitherto unknown to him in the Pacific theater of war is one whose every single member is only too ready to fight to the last, sharing exactly the same self-sacrificing spirit as that displayed by our Attu, Saipan and Yiojima heroes who had no taste for a thing called capitulation or surrender.

HOME FRONTERS DONATE HEADBANDS TO AIRMEN

Rising Sun and Poems Written In Blood Are Given to Special Attack Corps

By S. SATO and K. OYAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN FRONT BASE, May 2—The fifth general attack of the Shimbu Unit of the Army Special Attack Corps whose members are ready to die to defeat the enemy was carried out on April 28 on the occasion of the arrival of the commander, a Lieutenant General, at the base from which the Unit was to go into action. The commander, accompanied by his staff, had hurried to the base in a plane. It was his third visit to the base. Now he was facing Lieutenant Okamura and a number of other men who were standing rigidly in a row in front of the station for the direction of operations.

He said: "Your planes and the bombs dropped by you will be of great value as to factor responsible for the destruction of the balance of the war situation. When I reflect that the result of the fifth general attack of the Unit will at once affect the future of Japan, I feel like congratulating you upon the rare opportunity your departure afford you of serving the state.

"The decisive air battle of the Okinawas has entered on a stage at which one more success on our part will make for our triumph. We have been blessed with Imperial words of appreciation on two occasions during the operations of the Okinawas. Every one of you is bound to make sure of finishing one enemy vessel at the sacrifice of your life and plane, so that you may help in easing the Imperial mind. You are going to die as individuals in order to live in the state. You are going to die in the present time in order to live for eternity. I have a great wish that you will be circumspect in every way until you have completed your task."

There was a short pause. Then the commander, parent of army airmen, produced a bundle and showed it to the man standing before him. It contained headbands, with the rising sun, written in blood, inscribed on them. They were presents to the heroes of the Shimbu Unit from Miss Sawa Suzuki, a third-year student of a girls' higher school in Tokyo. In it there also were pieces of paper on which 31-syllable poems, full of patriotic sentiment, were written also in blood, and tobacco.

Praises Girl's Loyalty

Resuming his speech in a firm tone of voice the commander said: "I have no word to express adequately the sense of admiration I have at the integrity of sincerity of this student girl. The conviction of this girl that she will follow the members of the Unit and die to carry this war through to its end is the feeling of the 100,000,000 of my fellow-countrymen. I have a great wish that you will make a point of wearing these headbands with the inscription written in blood and take the field."

When he finished speaking, the commander in person handed the presents of this sterling girl to Lieutenant Okamura, commander of the group of heroes who were to go into action, Sublieutenant Kaneko, Sublieutenant Suyama, and Sublieutenant Kawata by turns.

In the way of an acknowledgement the men said in a deliberate tone of voice that they could be depended upon to perform the task before them. "Well, I pray that you may be successful," declared the commander in reply.

The men now proceeded to wear round their aviation caps the headbands on which was visible the inscription: "Certain to kill" written in the blood of their donor, the young student girl.

Lieutenant Okamura was graduated from the Military Academy in the same class with Major Ishikawa, Major Demaru, and Captain Ando, "flier gods."

On the faces of the men as they had put on the headbands, was depicted a resolution to die to kill the enemy. In a letter from the donor of the headbands which was in the hands of Lieutenant Okamura, was contained a 31-syllable Japanese poem, also written in blood, which is freely translated as follows: "It happens that I am a woman. But I am determined to offer my life to the country, if it is for the Sovereign."

In another letter also from the girl which was handed to Sublieutenant Suyama was a poem, whose free translation follows: "I wonder why I, who has given my heart to the "flier-gods," was not born a man."

After reading the letter, he folded it carefully and raised it reverently to his head. "I will see that this girl student did not wish to offer her life to the country to no purpose," said Sublieutenant Suyama deliberately, turning toward us. "I am absolutely sure that I will sink an enemy vessel instanteneously."

A little after 2 p.m. three of the hero airmen rammed an enemy aircraft carrier and sank it instanteneously. Others sank, damaged, and set afire more than 10 enemy aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, and transports west of the main Okinawa Island. The blow the hero fliers dealt the enemy was so severe that it remained in great confusion for a long while.

Death Notice

Mrs. GALLOIS, wife of the French Consul General in Yokohama, died in Karuizawa on the 4th May, 1945.

TOKYO SAVINGS GOAL SET AT ¥11,000,000,000 FIGURE

Amount for Entire Country Is ¥60 Billion in Drive for Current Year

The savings goal for Tokyo has been set at ¥11,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an increase of ¥1,500,000,000 over that of the 1944-45 fiscal year, or by 15.7 per cent. The total national savings goal for the entire country is ¥60,000,000,000.

Of the total savings goal of ¥60,000,000,000; the amount of ¥9,582,000,000 is to be made up through ordinary savings and ¥1,418,000,000 is to be filled by planned savings. Of the amount set for planned savings ¥880,000,000 is to be filled by National Co-operative Savings and ¥530,000,000 is to be made up through the consumption of national bonds and debentures.

In order to ensure the attainment of this year's savings goal, special attention will be paid to the consumption of idle capital, while the "new rich" will be urged to place all their extra cash in savings accounts. In order to facilitate the withdrawal of money from accounts in emergency cases the authorities are going to mobilize business school students to help out in case the regular clerks are unable to report for work from having been burned out of their homes.

Of the planned or allotted savings, the district co-operative savings organs in Tokyo will handle ¥270,000,000 and the neighborhood associations will handle ¥350,000,000. This would mean that, on the average, each household must save ¥185.06 per annum, or ¥15.42 a month through co-operative savings alone; the ordinary savings allotments for the neighborhood associations coming to ¥240 per annum or ¥20 a month per household. This means that the average savings of households in Tokyo should amount to ¥35.42 a month.

In the case of a family of five with a boy in middle school, a girl in higher school and another child in primary school with a monthly income of ¥200, the head of the house will have to make monthly savings of ¥15 through the district co-operative savings organs, ¥25 through his neighborhood association, and ¥20 through his place of employment. His wife would make monthly savings of ¥5 through the Japan Women's Association, his two older children would save ¥2 each, and his youngest child would save ¥1. This means that a family of five with a monthly income of ¥200 has to save an average of ¥70 a month. Furthermore, this family would have to pay an income tax of ¥36, with a special deduction of ¥6, on the monthly salary of ¥200. Thus, a family as that mentioned above would have ¥94 a month for living expenses.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, May 7

EMPIRE'S OWN STAND

ASAHI—Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at a press conference yesterday made a clear-cut declaration regarding Japan's attitude toward Germany which at present has applied to the United States and Britain, the Empire's common enemies with Germany, for surrender independently of her ally or is showing a conciliatory attitude toward the Anglo-American Powers. On the other hand, Germany is stressing the continuation of fighting against the Soviet Union alone. This act is clearly a violation of the Tripartite Alliance, and the Empire cannot but reserve freedom of action. Such is the gist of the Foreign Minister's declaration.

Needless to add, the Foreign Minister's declaration makes it clear that upon confirmation of the foregoing situation the Empire will be ready to renounce the Tripartite Alliance. The declaration by no means is intended to demand the responsibility of betrayal from Germany now standing at her tragic last moment. It only clarifies the reasonable attitude the Empire should take in coping with the unusual situation in Europe.

Even without a special declaration the Tripartite Alliance may be said to be bound to cease due to the total collapse of Germany and Italy, but there is a difference between the attitude of waiting with folded arms for the time of the automatic extinction of the pact and the intention to clarify the action of Germany and renounce the Tripartite Alliance in the name of the Empire. The chief purpose of the Empire is to clarify the responsibility of our Empire toward the Tripartite Alliance on which the Empire formulated her policies for the last several years and at the same time give proof of the justice and fair play of the Empire's diplomacy.

The Tripartite Alliance has since its institution evoked various comments. There is little doubt, however, that the same alliance pact stipulated the prosecution of the common war of Japan, Germany and Italy against the United States and Britain both in name and substance and no more. This much is quite clear in the light of the provisions of the same pact and the Tripartite Military Agreement which was subsequently concluded. These pacts clearly said that while providing for the joint prosecution of war against the United States and Britain, the Tripartite Pact does not influence or affect the political relations between the contracting Powers and the Soviet Union. It is believed that the Soviet Union which concluded the Neutrality Pact with Japan after the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance voluntarily recognized this fact.

Since then, the world political situation has been subjected to historic changes, but the Empire's diplomacy in the meantime has consistently and sternly coped with these changes on the basis of the two strong pillars, that is, the Tripartite Alliance and the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact.

Unfortunately, the Reich-Soviet War cropped up in the meantime, and on that account the Empire stood on a very complex and delicate stand. The Empire was confident that in fighting the United States and Britain, so long as Germany was faithful to the prosecution of the war against the Anglo-American Powers, the maintenance of the Japan-Germany Alliance would not constitute a violation of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact. The Empire, amid the trickery prevalent in the world diplomatic circles has consistently remained faithful to the Tripartite Alliance and the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact.

The present declaration of Foreign Minister Togo must be meant as a reasonable step intended to seek the justice of diplomacy in dealing with Germany who has abandoned her responsibility of the joint war against the United States and Britain and has come to declare the continuation of fighting against the Soviet Union had already been an unfortunate event for this country adhering to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact. It is very regrettable that Germany, though she was threatened with military collapse, has lost her political vision and virtue and ignored international faith and applied for peace to the direct enemy of the construction of a new order of which she was so proud.

The Empire intends to fully prosecute the War of Greater East Asia irrespective of the end of the European War, and now that the Empire is about to end the Tripartite Alliance in accordance with the new situation in Europe, the Empire should wipe off from its mind the idea of the Axis, the thing of the past, both externally and domestically. The Empire should seek the enhancement of autonomy in politics and in diplomacy, the unification of its domestic politics and the people's thoughts and the purification and independence of the war objective.

At a time when the center of gravity of the world war situation has shifted to East Asia and the Empire is about to fight with the cooperation of the rising Powers in East Asia, what is most necessary for the Empire is to get rid of the past ties and to think and act independently and magnanimously.

DIRECTION OF DECISIVE WAR DIPLOMACY

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki in his statement issued on May 3 clarified to the world the Empire's determination to prosecute the war to the finish, which simultaneously can be taken as having provided a direction in which the country can promptly make clear-cut decisions for meeting any emergency arising from the sudden change in the European war situation. The same thing may be said of the diplomacy of the Empire. As the Prime Minister in his statement referred to the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, saying, "the objective of the Empire in the war is as has been clarified in the Imperial Rescript," it is the United States and Britain that must be crushed in strict adherence to the Imperial Rescript.

The Empire's war objective and diplomacy are so clear and definite as has been explained. But if the intention of the German Government after the death of Fuehrer Hitler should lie in fighting the Soviet Union alone while making peace with the United States and Britain, it would, as Foreign Minister Togo has pointed out to the press, not only differ from the war objective of the Empire which is fighting the United States and Britain but it would be an action which is not in line with the Tripartite Pact, an instrument for prosecuting the common war against the United States and Britain. This can be said to be a self-explanatory reasoning requiring no elaboration. The Foreign Minister, in the press conference yesterday, hinted at "the action based on a new standpoint" which the Empire would take when such a situation should clearly come to the surface. Moreover, in speaking about a possible change in our diplomatic relations, he clarified the basic policy that all diplomatic relations and measures of the Empire shall be pushed with the accomplishment of the war objective as the core.

When the Europe of the time of our decision to smash the United States and Britain is compared with that of today, we cannot escape feeling that an epochal change has taken place. Nevertheless, when our 100,000,000 people made the decision to crush the enemies in accordance with the Imperial Rescript, they were determined to fight out the war by themselves. The final decision of the people that there would be no other way to victory has remained undisturbed up to the present even to the slightest degree. Foreign Minister Togo has suggested that the decisive battle exacting the total power of the 100,000,000 people and victory as well as the war diplomacy of the Empire will be independent and self-reliant along the foregoing line.

PLANS TO CUT GAS SUPPLY

In view of the urgent necessity of securing the supply of gas for the production of important arms and ammunition, the Munitions Ministry, in accordance with the decision reached on May 3 at the Vice-Ministers' conference, has decided to reduce or stop the supply of gas in all cities and towns other than the six biggest cities in Japan beginning about May 20.

The gas to be saved this way hereafter will be used for the production of aircraft and other weapons first of all. The supply of gas for use by citizens at large for cooking and other domestic purposes will be maintained only in the six biggest cities and in the outskirts thereof, provided that the supply to the people at large does not interfere with the activities of munitions works.

In the Keihin district, the supply of gas will be conducted in the same manner as in January last, while its supply will be maintained as at present in Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, subject to reduction or interruption in special circumstances. There will be no change, or very slight change, in the supply of gas in Hokkaido and Kyushu.

All other cities, towns and villages will have no supply of gas for the time being. The measure to be followed by the Munitions Ministry will produce a favorable effect on the production of aircraft and radio weapons in the country.

SMR TO BE REORGANIZED

Domei

HSINKING, May 5.—A drastic reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company will be undertaken on May 16 involving the streamlining of the head office as a simple planning and coordinating center and the transfer of executive powers to local railway directorates to enable the swift execution of remedial measures in case of air raids on transportation facilities.

The reorganization of the structure of the company calls for the creation of departments of railway management and various directorates which will be shouldered with the power to undertake emergency measures independently of the home office when damages have been wrought to railway facilities by enemy raids.

Much of the business as well as the powers of the head office will be transferred to these new departments. In particular, the heads of these departments will be picked from men of high caliber, especially for such important directorates as Hsinking, Fengtien, Antung, Tunghua, and Tumen.

Naval Heroes Die in Action

The death in action of Vice-Admiral Toshihei Iguchi, Rear Admirals Matsujiro Yamataka, Takeo Kamikawa, Kenji Oe, Kanichi Yano and Kanji Matsumura was announced by the Kure Naval Station under date of May 7.

Obituary

Uzaemon Ichimura, famous actor of the Kabuki-za and president of the Japan Actors' Association, suddenly passed away from paralysis of the heart at the Yorozuya Hotel at the Yudanaka Hotspring in Nagano Prefecture on May 6. The celebrated actor was 72 years old.

Uzaemon had been on the stage for the last 64 years since he first appeared on the Shintomi-za stage at the age of six under the stage name of Takematsu Ichimura. He assumed the stage name of Uzaemon the 15th when he was 30 years old.

Uzaemon's last stage appearance was in last February when he led his troupe and acted his favorite role of Moritsuna in "The Camp of Moritsuna" at the Shimbashi Embujo, Tokyo.

Lieutenant General Kyo Kawase passed away of illness at the age of 71 on April 27. Funeral services were held at the home of Lieutenant General Watari at Moto Shiba-cho, Oi in Shinagawa-ku on Monday from 10 a.m. Lieutenant General Kawase, a native of Wakayama Prefecture, was commissioned as transport sublieutenant in 1893. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1923. During his career, he served as an officer in the Commissariat Inspection Office of the General Staff, Chief of the General Staff of the 8th Division and of Army Supply Headquarters and Inspector of Transports Corps. In 1926, he was put on the reserve list.

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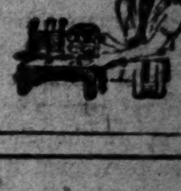

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

Japan's Immutable Policy

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's comment at the press conference Sunday concerning Japan's position in relation to the new situation in Germany is simply a matter of common sense, logic, and a recognition of realities.

The recognition of realities is manifested in taking cognizance of the reports concerning the peace overtures made by Heinrich Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army, and the nature of the broadcast made by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz on the assumption of his new post as Head of the Reich and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht. Although there is as yet no conclusive confirmation, if these reports should prove to be true, they would indicate that Germany is seeking to surrender to the United States and Britain while continuing the war against the Soviet Union.

The logic consists in reasoning that, if these reports are true, Germany's war aims have come to differ from those of Japan who is determined to fight uncompromisingly with the United States and Britain while maintaining strict neutrality toward the Soviet Union. Apparently, if these reports are true, since the death of Fuehrer Hitler Germany is no longer able to hold steadfast to a line of action consonant with the Tripartite Pact and various other agreements between Japan and Germany which pledged the two countries to the complete prosecution of a common war against the United States and Britain. The change of attitude on the part of Germany may be unavoidable in view of the irresistible pressure of circumstances and Germany may therefore be fully deserving of sympathy and of being condoned, but at the same time logic dictates the conclusion that such a change of attitude constitutes a clear violation on the part of Germany of her obligations under the Tripartite Pact.

The common sense lies in Japan's being prepared, if the change in Germany's attitude should be confirmed, to retain complete freedom of action with a new viewpoint in respect to the Tripartite Pact and other political agreements between Japan and Germany. Such freedom of action may come to mean the recognition of the fact that the Tripartite Pact has in practice ceased to exist because of the inability to maintain its terms, and may therefore entail a formal renunciation of the voided Pact.

Such action on the part of Japan would only be appropriate, for the immutable and ever consistent policy of Japan is to wage unrelenting war against the United States and Britain and to maintain strict conformity with her obligation of neutrality toward the Soviet Union. United as was Japan with Germany in the days before the latter's change, and united as the two nations may still be in their fundamental ideals of a new world order, a change in Germany's immediate course of action can exercise no influence on Japan's determined policy. Even if it should mean parting company with Germany, Japan must allow nothing to stand in the way of her consistent faithfulness to her own inexorable policy.

Foreign Minister Togo's remarks, therefore, like the earlier statement of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki, constitute a clear notice of Japan's firm resolve to prosecute the war vigorously against the United States and Britain whatever may betide. It is an inevitable course of action based on common-sense, logic, and a recognition of realities.

A Test of Sincerity

The United Nations Conference now going on at San Francisco allegedly for the purpose of establishing a world security organization has been given an opportunity to prove the sincerity of the principles it advocates. Furnishing that opportunity last Friday was Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of the well-known Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru, when she submitted a memorandum to the Conference calling for an immediate declaration on India's independence. As was so incisively put by this Indian woman leader, the India problem is an acid test of the principles on which the hopes of the Conference are postulated. The treatment accorded this memorandum by the Conference will be interesting to watch, to say the least.

What is particularly significant is that this memorandum constitutes a sweeping denunciation of the British position in India. It contains charges which the British will be unable to refute. And it most lucidly expounds India's position by stating: "India today comprises some 400,000,000 people and necessarily consisting of various racial, religious and cultural groups and with a geographical area almost the size of the continent of Europe. Nevertheless India is a geographical unit, a cultural unit, and an economic unit. India furthermore, according to the consensus of historians, represents one of the oldest civilizations of the world and has been the center of culture for centuries." Notwithstanding these qualifications, India today is a dependency of Britain and she is without a national government or a national flag and without any national representation or diplomatic exchange in the councils of nations except by the employees and appointees of her British masters, the statement continues.

Madame Pandit's condemnation of Britain is severe but a just one when she said: "Such a state of affairs, I submit, is not only a grave moral and political wrong to India but a travesty of the claim that the United Nations Conference consists of representatives of sovereign nations." By the latter point, she undoubtedly referred to the farcical status of the Indian delegation at the Conference arising from the fact that India is not yet an independent state and that the delegation members were appointed by Britain.

There is no question but that Madame Pandit hit a sore spot with Britain when she declared that the continuation of such a situation "affecting the honor, liberty, peace and progress of one-fifth of mankind is irreconcilable alike with the concepts that have inspired the United Nations Conference and with a new world order which it hopes will be ushered in as the result of its concrete decisions." In this light, the consternation which has already been caused in Britain by Madame Pandit's activities in San Francisco can well be understood. The report that the British newspapers have been requested by the official British censor to "go easy" on references to the Indian problem at the San Francisco Conference, even if it has been subsequently denied, is significant indeed.

The key point of Madame Pandit's attack, however, is her assertion that British imperialism in India "should be renounced in principle and abandoned in practice by an unequivocal acknowledgment and declaration of a free India." By imperialism, she explained, she meant the coercion, domination and exploitation of one country by another. Cancerous menace to prospects of lasting concord and harmony among nations can be eliminated only after imperialism is liquidated, she contended.

This statement stands as a challenge not only to Britain but to the San Francisco Conference as a whole. The attitude taken particularly by the United States, self-appointed champion of democracy, toward guilty Britain, one of the sponsors of the Conference, will provide a test of the sincerity of the noisy American declarations so constantly voiced in the purported interests of a just international structure in the postwar world.

EUROPE IN 1944

Soviets Stole Show by Shrewd Political Offensives

By KATSUJI INAHARA

I

Last year was the seventh year of the Sino-Japanese Affair, the fifth year of the European war and the third year of the War of Greater East Asia. Though started from different causes, the Sino-Japanese Affair and the European war became linked together closely by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on Anglo-American provocation, and, as the result, the whole world got involved in the greatest struggle in history. The year before last, 1943, was the memorable year in which we declared to the world through the Greater East Asia Declaration, what we aspire to achieve in the present war, and last year was the year in which the grand undertaking envisaged in this declaration was pushed nearer accomplishment.

Germany is striving to enforce in Europe the principles set forth in the Greater East Asia Declaration. Germany who is fighting for the destruction of the Versailles structure (that is predicated on the despotism of the big Powers and the arbitrary rule of the victors is entirely at one with Japan who is fighting for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples and for the establishment of a new world order, based on morality. Hence their close alliance in the present war.

The European war being fought by Germany and the War of Greater East Asia which Japan is waging are thus identical in so far as their moral background is concerned. In the form in which they broke out, in their motives and in the circumstances surrounding Japan and Germany, however, they are not necessarily exactly the same. The position of the Soviet Union in the present world conflict attests eloquently to this fact. In the war against Germany, the Soviet Union is, needless to say, on the Anglo-American side, but in the War of Greater East Asia, she is not.

Two Important Developments

In reviewing the European situation in 1944, it may be admitted that the two biggest events of the year were the formation of the second front and the intensification of the Soviet diplomatic offensive. The second front was formed, as everybody knows, following the landing of Anglo-American forces on the coast of Normandy on June 6, but in order to understand its true nature, it is necessary to study how it came to be formed. The "second front" is a term first used by the Soviets and it was used by the Soviet Union in the sense of a battleline subordinate to the Eastern front which, in her eyes, is first and foremost. To go back a little further, we note that in the advance of the German forces into the Soviet Union in the spring of 1941, the Germans carried everything before them. Poland was conquered in no time, and Ukraine, "the granary of the world," was soon in German hands. Stalingrad was in danger and even the Caucasian district appeared at one time threatened with German invasion. The Soviet Union thus found herself in a very grave crisis. Now, genetically speaking, the European war was essentially a struggle between Britain and Germany, in which America participated later on the British side. The role of the Soviet Union was rather secondary; hers was to reinforce Britain and America. By a curious turn of events, however, the Soviet Union was now made to fight Germany almost single-handed. She had to bear the brunt of the conflict which in ordinary circumstances should have been borne by her two allies. Finding this situation intolerable, the Soviet Union made a strong appeal to America and Britain to form quickly a second front strong enough to compel Germany to recall at least half her forces from the Eastern front. This Soviet demand was so justifiable, and accordingly carried so much weight that it was difficult for her Anglo-Saxon allies to reject it. They, therefore, gave the Soviet Union an open pledge to form it, but this pledge remained unredeemed for three long years.

Many causes may be adduced for this long delay in creating the promised second front. First of all, America and Britain were so hard pressed by Germany that they had little energy left to go to the aid of the Soviet Union. On land, Germany's arms reigned supreme everywhere. Not only did she conquer Poland and occupy extensive Soviet territory but she secured control over the Balkans. She even compelled Turkey to adopt a friendly attitude toward her. In North Europe, she won Denmark and Sweden over to her side and entered into an alliance with Finland. On the sea, she was sinking over 1,200,000 tons of enemy shipping a month. In the serious predicament they were in at that time, all America and Britain could do was to resort to a temporizing measure to patch up the situation as best as they could. They were too preoccupied with their own affairs to be able to give any serious thought to the problem of aiding the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued)

THE END OF FREE TRADE

Injustice of Stand Adopted by 'Have' Nations Such as U.S. and Britain Toward 'Have Nots'

By Dr. SAICHI NAKAMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

America and Britain are in the habit of expatiating on the virtues of free trade. They declare that by free trade employment can be maintained at a high level and the standard of living elevated through higher real incomes. They accordingly insist that for the sake of free trade the competitive devaluation of currencies should be avoided and exchange restrictions and bilateral or multilateral methods of settlement given up. But will free trade really reduce unemployment and ensure a high level of economic life, as they claim?

Liberalism lying at the root of political freedom, economic freedom, the freedom of the seas, free trade, etc., can be traced back to physiocracy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. According to physiocrats, there exists in social phenomena, as in natural phenomena, a natural order or the law of nature and as men must always act conformably with this law, so must the production and distribution of goods be regulated thereby. They further contend that individuals ought to shape their course of their own accord, free from state restraints, and that the function of the state should be confined to the preservation of security. Freedom and laissez-faire are essential to social progress.

This physiocratic idea was handed down to English economists of the Orthodox school and was systematized into economic liberalism by Adam Smith. Advocates of liberalism maintain that as men act from selfishness and self-love, each person, if left alone with no restraint imposed on his action, will pursue his largest profits. The producer will produce such goods as can assure him the largest measure of profits and will sell their goods in a market where there is the biggest demand for them. The consumer, on the other hand, will try to obtain the goods he wants as cheaply as possible. In this way, land, labor and capital, the factors of production in natural economy, will find natural adjustment. The maximum of profits thus obtained by individuals embody, if put together, the biggest profits accruing to the state. Self-interest thus accords with public interest.

Conditions Not Same Everywhere

National development can best be achieved, it is further maintained, where the will and action of individuals are left free from any form of interference so that they can freely pursue their respective interests, provided they do no injury to others. Different places of the world yield different products because of different natural and human conditions ruling in their respective places. Even where the same products are produced, the cost of production varies according to the adaptability or otherwise of climatic conditions. Thus, the grapes produced at Bordeaux are better in quality and larger in quantity than the product of other places where more labor and fertilizer are expended on their cultivation. It is, therefore, to mutual benefit to cultivate the grapes at Bordeaux and on the Rhine where the soil is fit for their growth and exchange then for, say, meat and skins and leather produced at places suitable for stockfarming. In other words, the international division of work is held to benefit all trading countries and bring happiness to all mankind.

Then, the advocates of the gold standard aver that the adoption of the gold standard by all countries automatically ensures a very proper adjustment of the international trade based on liberalism, for, they contend, when a country imports more than it exports, gold flows out of it, and causes a decline in prices, as the outflow of gold operates to reduce the currency of the country with the resultant rise in its value. The fall in the prices of commodities leads to the growth of exports and the decline of imports until enough currency and gold find their way into the country. So long, therefore, as a country has a currency based on gold, its commodity prices can, through gold, be maintained at the world's level of prices, and gold can be properly distributed by natural process according to the wealth of the country concerned.

Economic liberalism is thus expounded in a very plausible way, but can we accept it as it is enunciated? Though the line of argument supporting it seems flawless and though its advocates make no doubt of its bringing happiness to mankind and prosperity to the state, a critical study will show this liberalism to contain many doubtful points. It will be found inapplicable to present-day economics, to say the least.

In order that the greatest happiness may be assured for the largest number of people by freedom by which liberalism sets much store, it is necessary, firstly, that all people should be on an equal footing; secondly, that all should have sufficient acumen to form a correct judgment of where their best interests lie; thirdly, that action based on this correct judgment should be taken without any friction; and, fourthly, that the industrialist should behave fairly toward economics as a whole not only as producer but as consumer.

Is it possible, then, for these four pre-requisites to be fulfilled adequately? At no time during the past several hundred years at least have we seen these conditions satisfied, if only approximately. In all European countries there exists a class structure more or less inherited from the feudal system of the Middle Ages, and consequently we can hardly expect all individuals to be able to act with complete freedom. Nor can it be said that they are given an equal footing in business transactions. Again, it is no more possible to expect all individuals to form a correct judgment of their respective interests and shape their course correctly in modern economy of a very complex nature than to expect producers to carry on their production out of their regard for their interests as consumers. Such being the case, no matter how plausible be the argument advanced by liberalists that individual freedom is conductive to the prosperity of the state and the happiness of all, their theory lacks the conditions for making it really feasible. It, therefore, follows that such results as they envisage can never be obtained in present-day economy.

More Workers Needed

It may further be noted that since social production came to be undertaken by large-scale industries in and after the latter part of the nineteenth century, enormous capital funds and large bodies of laborers have become necessary for production. And it is impossible for these large funds and numerous laborers to be adequately provided quickly and without friction to meet the constantly changing demand. In the meantime, economic units have changed to joint-stock companies, trusts, banking corporations and labor unions; individuals who can act independently on an equal footing as liberalism presupposes have ceased to be economic units.

In present-day economy, it is a small number of highly organized profit-making groups of men which control production and distribution, and such groups are growing bigger and more powerful. Since industrialists do not exist as economic units any longer, economic liberalism which looks mainly to the interests of individuals is without substance.

Economic liberalism is alike untenable in international transactions. How can free trade possibly be maintained between a country which possesses rich resources within its borders besides boasting great productive power and another country which does not produce within its territory many materials necessary for living? If it be possible for a time, it certainly cannot be maintained long.

According to statistical figures, which, though ten years old, were compiled from reliable material, of staple commodities of twenty-four kinds indispensable to human life, rubber, nickel ore and bauxite are entirely absent from Japan and Manchoukuo, and oil and linseed produced in these two countries represent only one-thousandth of the world's total output. Among those whose output falls below one-hundredth of the world's total production are copra, flax, jute and wool. Germany who lost all her colonies under the Versailles Treaty is absolutely lacking in the resources of soya beans, peanuts, linseed, copra, rubber, raw cotton, jute, hemp, raw silk, tin ore and nickel ore. Her oil production is, like Japan, only one-thousandth of the world's total yield.

On the other hand, the British Empire produces all staple commodities in abundance except soya beans, hemp and raw silk, while America is rich in all these essential resources except rubber, jute, raw silk and tin ore. An exchange of goods on lines of liberalism between two countries—one rich and the other poor in natural resources—would inevitably result in a continuous adverse trade balance for the latter, a circumstance which will finally compel it to suspend imports.

Free Trade Difficult

It is only a few rich countries including Britain and America which can profit by free trade and can maintain a high standard of national living through it. As to the other countries, they will gain very little thereby. Free trade which enriches a few countries endowed with plentiful resources at the sacrifice of poor countries cannot possibly be maintained long.

Altogether, economic liberalism is no longer found to bring the greatest happiness to the largest number of the people among whom it is practised. Things are consequently moving from liberalism to controlled economy. The war has increased the tempo and intensified the degree of this transition, it is true, but this was, after all the fate which was destined to befall free economy.

In international trade, as already mentioned, unqualified free trade is impossible except among a few countries which are rich in natural resources, and consequently we see that many countries though fit to resort to the control of imports, exchange control, exchange settlement agreements, the employment of the fund for the adjustment of exchange, and other measures. Germany took to the control of exchange as long ago as 1931.

In Japan, the controlled currency system was put into force at the end of 1931 by abandoning the gold standard, and the control of exchange came into operation on June 30, 1932, in the form of the law for the prevention of the flight of capital. As this law failed to put an effective end to the flight of capital, the law for the control of foreign exchange was promulgated under date of March 28, 1933, and then the scope and methods of the control laid down in the law were defined in a Finance Department Ordinance dated April 26 of the same year, the law having been in force since May 1, 1933.

Liberalism has already lost both the ground on which it stands and the reason for its existence. In trade, the unrestricted exchange of goods along the lines of liberalism is impossible. This was so before the war and it will remain so after the war. As already noted, Japan has long been controlling both exports and imports with her international economic life planned.

The attempt of America and Britain to control the world's economy on the specious pretext of free trade, prompted, as they are, by the self-seeking motive of maintaining a high standard of living for their own peoples at the sacrifice of other nations, inevitably encounters insuperable difficulties. Trade between countries with different economic power cannot but result in an unfavorable balance for the country of weaker economic power, which unavoidably renders the maintenance of free trade impossible. If such a contingency is to be avoided, trade must necessarily be controlled, and such a course is certainly prejudicial to the interests of countries with rich resources. If these countries must have free trade, it is up to them to see to it that all resources are fairly distributed for all countries.

A fair distribution of resources and the establishment of an equitable new order in the world are what Japan has earnestly and consistently been urging for years. The motive propelling Germany to the present war was also her discontent with the iniquity of the Versailles structure, as must be frankly admitted even by the anti-Axis countries.

The world is now at war. Since the fighting strength in modern warfare depends on the possession of materials of various kinds, it is hardly necessary to say that it is imperative for all belligerent countries to secure supplies of all these materials. In time of peace also, it is very important for human life that all nations of the world should have all important resources fairly distributed among them in proportion to their respective national power and population.

BARBARITY IN WAR

U.S. Blind-Bombs Cities to Intimidate Civilians

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

With the progress of civilization, the idea of humanizing, if not abolishing warfare is gaining ground. This idea has been materialized in the form of international laws, but with the advancement of science, newer and more drastic means of killing opponents have been invented in such rapid succession that most of the laws are no sooner made than they are obsolete and can hardly be applicable to the newer means of fighting.

The most notable case of the new killing methods is the blind-bombing of cities and towns. The destruction of Hamburg by the American and British air forces is one example of this new method of war. Nine out of ten of the raid victims in Hamburg were civilians, the majority being women, children and the aged.

The sole purpose of bombing cities and towns is to intimidate the civilian population and thus spread defeatism among them. In short, these innocent civilians are sacrificed in the war operations and have to suffer cruel deaths. What an ironical contrast with the Christian efforts to humanize modern warfare!

Needless to say, the main objective of the air forces should be to assist and cooperate with the army in defeating the enemy by bombing important railway communication lines and supply bases. When this is attained, then the task of the air forces should be the ultimate reduction of the enemy. However, the mere bombing of communication facilities, supply bases and munition factories alone cannot defeat the enemy and so the air forces often resort to the most cowardly means of destroying the will of the enemy nation to continue fighting, namely, the murdering of innocent civilians.

And what is most surprising is the fact that America which is universally recognized by the whole world as a Christian nation is leading these cowardly actions. Of course, we admit that the barbarous conduct of the American air forces is against the will of the Christians in America. But as long as they fail to check such criminal actions, they must be held responsible, at least morally, for the barbarity of such aerial bombings.

Two Illustrations

By way of illustrating the attitude of the American Church two stories are cited below:

In olden times in Japan there was a highly respected Buddhist monk. He delivered a series of sermons for three months, and on the final day the monk stopped exhausted in the midst of his delivery. The people who had been so much impressed by his sermons were much disillusioned by what they thought was an indecent act of the monk.

The other story which I was personally told by a friend is this:

On a Sunday morning in a certain church in Tokyo an American missionary Reverend S. was delivering a sermon. He was known among the Japanese Christians as a learned Arch-Deacon and naturally his sermons attracted the attention of all the church members. His sermon on this occasion was particularly good and the spacious hall was packed with earnest devotees. All of a sudden, the preacher stopped. The audience who had been listening to the sermon with closed eyes, wondered what had happened, and looked toward the Reverent and lo! He was staring fixedly at an insect which was crawling on his snow-white surplice. He moistened his forefinger and immediately crushed it. The action itself was not extraordinary but, being performed at the pulpit, it made a strange and even ridiculous contrast with the peaceful surroundings, the result being that the whole audience could hardly conceal their amusement and laughter. Since then the clergyman's sermon failed to impress the audience as before.

America propagated democracy and Christianity in Asia for nearly a century and through the efforts of her evangelical missions of every denomination, Christianity gained a foothold among the Orientals, especially with the Japanese. Christians in Japan now rank third in number, coming next to the Shintoists. These Japanese Christians felt they owed a great deal to America for the evangelical and other philanthropic works in Japan. Even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese Christians firmly believed that their American friends were not responsible for the opening of hostilities between the two nations, although they wondered why the Christians in America were not active in preventing the situation from becoming worse. However, when the American B-29's began to ruthlessly bomb cities and towns, murdering innocent civilians and causing a number of tragic episodes among them, their faith in American churchmen began to dwindle. If this situation continues, their feeling of gratitude toward American missionary work will gradually turn into that of hatred and disdain and many will forever hold bitter contempt for the hypocrisy of the Americans.

This may be likened to the two spiritual professioners referred to above who threw to the winds all their holy efforts by their careless conduct

Cowardly Means

It is generally believed among the neutral as well as the anti-Axis nations that America, in consideration of her great war potential, can defeat her enemies by fair play. But those who witnessed the barbarous bombing and machine-gunning of the residential and business quarters of a city by the American air forces must have felt that America's fighting power is not as great as she would have them believe and that she therefore cannot help but resort to the most cowardly means for winning the war. Just suppose that a duelist who had no confidence in his strength to overcome his strong antagonist, decided to reduce the latter's fighting power by cowardly means, such as injuring his wife or children. Even if he defeats his antagonist by such means his name will be defamed and he would instantly lose the respect of everyone.

This is just what America is doing against the anti-Axis Powers in this war. Perhaps those who plead for America or Britain would say that the German V-1 bombs are far more barbarous and merciless than the aerial attacks on German cities for these bombs are not piloted and cannot distinguish between civilian and military quarters. But it should be remembered that these German flying bombs were invented after Hamburg and Berlin were subjected to the carpet-bombing of the Anglo-American air forces in which numerous innocent civilians were victims. That is why the flying bombs are named V (Vergeltung) which means revenge. That is to say, these bombs were invented to revenge the victims in Hamburg and Berlin. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is the unavoidable method in dealing with such Powers who employ these inhuman means to achieve their ends.

The Americans may entertain the idea that Orientals are not entitled to a humane treatment in the conduct of a war, but even Christian converts are receiving the same barbarous treatment from America—the nation who had supposedly saved their souls. Thus the American air forces are undermining whatever noble works the American Church might have accomplished during the past century in Asia. If the American Church overlooks such a cowardly conduct on the part of the American air forces, it will be spiritually dead and its philanthropic works to be conducted hereafter would be of no avail.

BYWATER ON THE PACIFIC WAR

Writer Failed to Understand Japanese Spirit

By Dr. NIICHIRO MATSUNAMI

I

While the forces of Japan and America are locked in a deadly struggle in the Philippines, I recall the book written by Hector C. Bywater, the British writer entitled "The Great Pacific War 1931-33" published in 1925. Bywater's book foretold some of the actual battles that were waged in the current Pacific war.

The year 1924 was marked by a great diplomatic controversy between Japan and the United States over the latter's immigration legislation, and some people in both countries urged war to settle the dispute. Politicians and writers in some third countries such as England, France, Germany and Italy also made extensive comments on the American-Japanese complications in newspaper and magazine articles.

I found at that time that the method of treating the problem by British writers was somewhat different from those by which the writers in other European nations commented on the same problem. It will be recalled that England had been Japan's ally for a long period of time all through the Great War, while she remained a brother nation to the United States in blood relations. Because of this circumstance, British writers were somewhat reserved in their views and comments regarding the American-Japanese problem. However, many British writers could not remain indifferent to it and in fact some indulged in imaginations of what might happen to American-Japanese relations over the immigration issue. Hector C. Bywater was one such British writer and he published his work on the imaginary war in the Pacific.

Takes 3 Years

According to his book, the American-Japanese war begins in March, 1931 and ends in January, 1933 continuing for about two years, and after changes in the war situation, America emerges victorious. The supreme commander of the Japanese Forces capitulates, Japan asks for truce and America accepts. There is a sort of logical sequence in what he describes and his book represented the best that could be written by European writers. But there were many points I could not agree with him from our Japanese standpoint, so that I made a refutation of his views and sent my article to the London Times. I received a letter from a group of Japanese residents in London at that time thanking me for my trouble, and stating that they were glad to share my views.

Before explaining Bywater's book and my letter to the London Times refuting some of his views, I wish to dwell on an episode that concerns Bywater's reputation.

When I went to London in May, 1931, Captain Shiro Takasu (who later became admiral) who was naval attache to the Japanese Embassy, persuaded me to meet the First Lord of the British Admiralty Albert Alexander. It was at the Savoy Hotel that I met Alexander a few days later. In the course of our conversation, I asked what he thought of Bywater's reputation as one of the best informed persons on the naval affairs of the world. Alexander stated that Bywater was a naval expert and asked me why I asked such a question. I told him that I refuted some of his views on the imaginary war between Japan and the United States in an article to the London Times. Then Alexander told me more about Bywater.

As Bywater's reputation as a naval expert was thus endorsed by Alexander, I read his book for a second time and found that his description about the Japanese Navy was almost perfectly correct, although his description of the spirit of the Japanese Navy was largely unfounded. Bywater's description of his imaginary Pacific War may be summarized as follows:

(To Be Concluded)

Better Than None

"Why did you tell Fritz you married me because I'm such a wonderful cook? I can't boil a potato."

"But I had to give some excuse."

CORRECTION

In the article entitled, "Current Problems of East Asia," which appeared on Page 4 of yesterday's paper, an editor's note explaining the article was inadvertently omitted. The article was translated from the magazine [illegible]. Shimpei Takeuchi was former vice-Minister of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. He was one of the victims who perished in the sinking of the Awa Maru, the mercy ship which was torpedoed by an American submarine after the United States Government had guaranteed safe passage for the [illegible].